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No. 5.

FROM LIBERIA.

In our last number, we published a letter from the Colonial Agent, dated the 28th of April, in which allusion was made to despatches sent by the Brig Berthia, that contained an account of hostilities which had for a short time existed between the Colony, and the people of the Dey Country, which, however, had been happily concluded by a treaty of peace. The following is the communication of the Colonial Agent, by the Berthia.

LIBERIA, April 1832.

Dear Sir:—My communication per Ship James Perkins, informed you that I was about to visit Grand Bassa, for the purpose of purchasing a portion of that territory, and making arrangements for establishing a settlement on St. John's River.—I now have the satisfaction to inform you that the objects of my journey have been attained, and herewith enclose you a copy of the deed of conveyance, which puts us in possession of a considerable tract of country situated on the West bank of the St. John's River, together with four large Islands in said river, about three miles above Factory Island.

The journey from the mouth of Junk River, to Grand Bassa, (a distance, following the windings of the coast, of about fifty miles,) was performed on foot and was fatiguing in the extreme, owing to the deep sand of the sea shore, and the exposure to the rays of a tropical sun; but I consider myself amply recompensed for all my sufferings by the opportunity thus afforded me for examining the country through which I travelled. A full account of my excursion with a description of the country, &c. will be hereafter furnished—at present I have not sufficient leisure to devote

to it; but from the appearance of the country, its fertility, the facilities of the water communication, the abundance of rice, palm-oil, live stock, and other articles of subsistence; I have every reason to believe it will prove a valuable acquisition, and a desirable location for future emigrants. The Chiefs from whom we have purchased the land have agreed to build three large houses in the country style for the accommodation of such emigrants as I may think proper to locate there, but I doubt whether they will be ready for their reception before the close of the rainy season. I have paid the whole of the purchase money, and taken a receipt for the same. I also found there was a considerable balance due on Factory Island: this I have likewise paid, as the natives refused to open the negociation, unless I first promised to liquidate this claim.

In a communication per Schr. Orion, it was mentioned that we entertained some fears of an attack from King Brumley and the other Dey Kings, and in a subsequent communication, I informed you of the death of this individual, and at the same time expressed my belief that all hostile movements, should any have been contemplated, would cease—in this, however, I regret to have to state, I have been disappointed, and we have been compelled to have recourse to arms to ensure the safety of our upper settlements. You will probably recollect that I mentioned the escape of several of Brumley's slaves, who when they were about to be sold to the Spaniards, at the Gallinas, fled and took shelter with our recaptured Africans. Kai Pa, King Brumley's son, came down and demanded them, but I refused to have any thing to say on the subject, unless King Brumley came himself, when I would endeavour to make such arrangements as would be mutually satisfactory. Brumley never came, as the disease with which he had for some time been afflicted, increased in violence, and shortly after terminated his existence. Immediately after his disease, Kai Pa and his successor Kai, who also assumed the name of Brumley, resolved on commencing hostilities, and exerted themselves to procure the co-operation of the Dey and Gurrah Kings; in this they were in some measure successful; several of the Dey chiefs promised their assistance, and although none of the Gurrah Kings openly joined this alliance, yet they permitted their people to come to the war, and a great number of them

were in the battle. King Willies' town, about ten miles from King Brumley's, was fortified with a barricade, as a strong hold to which they could retreat in the event of their being defeated. Having thus matured their plans, they commenced aggressions by seizing and imprisoning such of our colonists and recaptured Africans as fell into their hands; one of the latter, who effected his escape, reached Caldwell severely wounded by their spears and knives, and gave the first intelligence of the intended hostilities. A messenger was despatched to King Willy, to demand the release of those colonists and recaptured Africans then confined at his town, but they treated them with contempt and tore up the letter, of which he was the bearer, and told him to inform me they would seize upon and imprison every colonist they could fall in with. On the day following, they appeared on the banks of the St. Paul's, opposite Caldwell, blowing their war horns, firing their muskets, and defying us to the combat. Being convinced that a war was inevitable, I called a council of some of the oldest colonists who were best acquainted with the habits and customs of the natives, and it was their unanimous opinion that the Dey people should be punished for the outrages committed; and to effect this, it was determined to send a part of our recaptured Africans well armed to Willies town, with instructions to seize upon the chiefs then assembled there holding a council or palaver, as I was informed, to determine the best mode of attacking us. Accordingly on the evening of the 17th ult about one hundred of the recaptured Africans crossed the river and took up the line of march for King Willies'; but on approaching the town they found a large force of the enemy already assembled, and were forced after some skirmishing to make a precipitate retreat, with the loss of one man. This partial success highly elated the enemy; they had already barricaded their town as a place of retreat, and now sent us word if we did not speedily meet them in the field, they would attack Caldwell and Millsburg, which they deemed themselves strong enough to destroy. It was now evident that if some energetic measures were not resorted to, we should have the whole of the Dey and Gurrah countries combined against us. I therefore determined to march against them, destroy their fortified town, and give them such signal chastisement as would deter them hereafter from attempting to molest us.

Accordingly on the morning of the 20th ult. I left Monrovia with part of the volunteer companies, under the command of Capts. Stewart, and Weaver, and part of the militia under the command of Capt. Brander; we took with us also a light field piece, the whole force amounting to eighty men. We arrived at Caldwell in the afternoon, and took up our quarters for the night; here we were joined by Capt. Nixon's volunteer company and a part of the Caldwell militia under the command of Lieut. Thompson, amounting in all to 70 men—the recaptured Africans, to the number of 120, also joined us; these were placed under the command of Capt. E. Johnson. Our whole force, including recaptured Africans, amounted to 270 men. The day following we crossed over to King Brumley's town, which we took possession of without opposition; here we took up our quarters for the night—employing the remainder of the day in posting piquet guards and making arrangements for the attack on the barricade, which it was resolved should take place on the next day—during the night we were several times disturbed by our piquets firing on such of the enemy as appeared round our encampment. Next morning we took up the line of march for King Willies' town, where we were informed the enemy had assembled in great force.

The route from Brumley's to King Willies' was very fatiguing, being in many places completely obstructed by large trees which had fallen across the path, and which we had to cut through and remove before we could bring forward the field piece; in some places we had to cut a new road round obstructions which could not be removed, our progress on this account was slow and we were nearly seven hours in marching ten miles. About half past one o'clock, P. M. a heavy discharge of musketry in part announced that our recaptured Africans were engaged with the enemy; the field piece was immediately pushed up, and after crossing a small rivulet and ascending a slight elevation, we found ourselves in front of the barricade, distant about 25 or 30 yards; we immediately opened fire, and after a few discharges, forced the enemy to abandon their position in front; our pioneers then rushed forward under the fire of the gun and cut through the barricade; the field piece was immediately run into the enclosure, and we found ourselves in posses-

sion of the town, the enemy having escaped through the opening in the rear.

The position of the enemy was well chosen, and if properly defended would have occasioned great loss ere we could have carried it; the barricade was constructed of logs 15 feet in length, with the interstices filled up with smaller logs so as to be completely proof against musketry—numerous loop holes were left through which they pointed their guns, and a small gun (a 3 pounder) was placed, so as to rake the approach to the town, which, on either side for the distance of about 20 yards from the gate, was fortified by a kind of chevaux de frize, formed by the trunks, and branches of trees cut down and placed in the original dense undergrowth, so as to render it absolutely impervious; behind this they had placed a strong force to take us in flank should we attempt to force the barricade. Immediately on discovering their position, Capt. Johnson ordered his men to fire, which they did with such effect as to dislodge the enemy from their ambuscade in flank with the loss of several killed and wounded, while those in the barricade were so much confused by the suddenness of the attack that they delivered their fire with uncertainty, and most of the shot passed over our heads. Our loss on this occasion, was one killed, viz. Lieut. James Thompson, who was shot while attempting to storm the barricade, and three wounded, two slightly, and one severely. On the side of the enemy, the loss was greater, 15 killed, and a great number wounded. Kai Pa, the instigator of the war, was wounded through the shoulder, in the very act of applying the match to the three-pounder. This was a most fortunate occurrence for us; for had he succeeded in firing the gun, few of us who were in front of the field piece would have escaped—it was loaded nearly to the muzzle with bits of iron bolts, pot metal, &c. and placed so as to rake our position; we were crowded in a space of not more than fifteen or twenty yards, wide flanked on either side by the chevaux de frize, before mentioned, and distant not more than twenty-five yards from the gate, so that every shot must have told.

The action commenced at half past one o'clock, P. M. and by two o'clock, we were in possession of the town; the fire of musketry for about twenty minutes was incessant, and it is astonish-

ing that so few of us should have been injured, but this may in a great measure be attributed to the natives having been so much confused by the suddenness of the attack made by the recaptured Africans in the onset, as to be unable to take certain aim; they merely thrust the muzzles of their guns through the loop holes, and crouching behind the barricade, fired so high that the shot passed over our heads.

It was our intention to take up our quarters for the night at this town, but while making arrangements for this purpose, it was discovered to be on fire; this was done by our recaptured Africans, whom it was found impossible to restrain—the flames spread rapidly and forced us, fatigued as we were, to take up the line of march for King Brumley's, which we reached just before sun set. Here we were also preparing to pass the night, but soon found that the recaptured Africans, who preceded us, had set fire to the windward houses, so that we were obliged to leave the place precipitately to avoid the flames; we accordingly embarked on board the boats and returned to Caldwell, where we passed the night. On the following day, returned to Monrovia and interred Lt. Thompson with military honours.

On the 26th ulto. messengers arrived from King Willie and King Brister to sue for peace; they acknowledged themselves unable to contend with us, and were willing to make every concession and reparation for the insults and injuries we had sustained at their hands: in reply, I told them to inform the Dey Kings, that if they wished for peace they must come to the Cape themselves, when the terms on which it would be granted would be made known. On the 30th ulto. Kings Brister, Sitma, Ba Bey or King Long Peter and Kai or King Jemmy, presented themselves: King Willy appeared by his representative Baugh, or new Peter. They readily agreed to the terms offered, and a treaty of peace was signed on the following day. Thus peace has been restored and our upper settlements, which were in some danger from an attack of the combined forces of the Dey and Gurrah countries, have been rendered secure: nor will the natives hereafter attempt to molest them.

The consequences of this war will prove highly advantageous to the colony. The natives before this had always asserted that we were unable to cope with them, except in an open country.

They moreover deemed it impossible for us to transport artillery through their dense forests. Our resolving to strike at once at their fortified town, thought by them to be impregnable, and which they had regarded as a secure place of retreat, should they fail in the contemplated attack on the upper settlements, has produced the utmost consternation throughout the Dey and Gurrah countries—and will not only deter the tribes in our immediate vicinity from again molesting us, but will also prevent others, more remote, from injuring the settlements we are about to establish at Cape Mount and Grand Bassa; as the news of our victory, with all its attendant circumstances greatly exaggerated, has spread along the coast from Sherbro to Cape Palmas; and none now deem themselves secure, no matter how remote or inland they may be situated. Our commerce with the interior will also be increased, as we have stipulated for a free passage for the natives of the interior through the Dey country. The Dey people had hitherto been in the habit of stopping such of the interior natives as wished to trade with the colony and compelling them to employ them as brokers to manage their business. In this manner, they had monopolized nearly the whole of the interior trade, and greatly enhanced the value of the produce of the country.

I enclose you herewith a copy of the treaty, signed by the principal Kings of the Dey country. The provisions of the sixth article may appear somewhat strange, but they are such as were alone calculated to remove a fruitful source of dissatisfaction and discord. Our recaptured Africans of the Ebo and Pessa tribes, were in the habit of procuring wives from the adjacent tribes: this they effected by paying a small sum to the parents of the girl; the women thus obtained were brought into the colony, clothed after our own fashion, and we compelled them to be married according to the forms of some one of the Churches, or to acknowledge themselves to be husband and wife before the Clerk of the Court of Sessions. They in a short time adopt our habits, become civilized, and are scarcely to be distinguished from such of the recaptured Africans as have resided for some time in the U. States. Our own traders have also when in the country, been guilty of gross immoralities; they have formed connections with the native women, and frequently have on this account, been obliged to pay considerable sums, or if unable to

pay, have been imprisoned until the amount demanded, has been paid by their friends. The article above alluded to, provides that all disputes of this nature shall be submitted to the Agent for adjustment, and I have great hopes that a dread of exposure will deter them hereafter from being guilty of like irregularities.

The vessel that carries this, anchored in our harbour yesterday and sails at so short notice, that I have not had time to prepare my despatches to send by her, but will endeavour to have them in readiness to forward by the vessel that will bring out the next expedition.

The U. S. Schooner Boxer, Benjamin Page, Esq. Commander, anchored in our harbour on the 7th inst. We have been much pleased with this visit and any aid or assistance that could be rendered, was freely bestowed by her commander. She looked in at Gallinas and Grand Cape Mount, but could obtain no intelligence of the pirate who captured Thompson. We have reason to believe he left this coast for the W. Indies some time since. The Boxer sailed last night, bound for the north coast of Brazil. All well on board.

The health of the Colony never was better: the number of deaths occurring among the emigrants per Volador, Criterion, Orion, Margaret Mercer, Jas. Perkins and Crawford, will not exceed four per cent, but of this, you will be more particularly informed hereafter.

With sentiments of high respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. MECHLIN, JR.

TO REV. R. R. GURLEY.

LETTERS FROM DR. TODSEN.

This gentleman, under date of the 26th of April, writes—

“With the expectation of embarking in the vessel that brings the next emigrants, and of soon enjoying the pleasure of seeing you and the members of the Board personally, to communicate my views on subjects connected with the health and prosperity of emigrants, as well as old settlers, I shall only communicate, with my sincere regard, the names of all those emigrants lost of the several expeditions, that were, soon after their arrival, sent

up to Caldwell from the Cape, that is, before being seized with fever, and also those who were transported while labouring under fever. Every death in the expeditions mentioned, no matter from what causes, is herein stated to the best of my knowledge.

“Deaths among the Volador’s emigrants since their arrival, three children; not a single adult. Of the Criterion’s emigrants, three are dead, viz:—Daniel Greenfield, aged 45, (of fever and his own obstinacy)—Nancy Edmundson, aged 51, of fever.—(She had removed to a distance of three miles to the farm of her husband, before she had passed through the fever, and every effort being made, but in vain, to have her removed to Caldwell where she was attacked, she died in consequence of the refusal of her husband to have her removed, and want of necessary attention.) The third death among those by that expedition, was an infant 9 months old, caused by an accident. Of the James Perkins’ emigrants, two hundred and sixty of whom were, in the first instance, sent up to Caldwell, and afterwards, in a very low state, between thirty and forty, two adults and ten children are dead, viz:—Elisha Brown, aged 25 years, fever—Joseph Scott, 25, palsy—Copeland Williams, 11, chronic diarrhœa—Ann Overton, 9, fever—Mary Hays, 6, fever—Mima Vines, 2—Clara Vines, 3 weeks, mal-formation—Newit Slade, 4 years, consumption—Matilda Williams, 1, hereditary consumption—John Duncan, 17 months, fever—James Duncan, 11 months, dropsy of the brain—James Brown, 2 years, dysentery.

“Great apprehensions were entertained by myself, that the William Crawford’s people, from Kentucky, would experience great mortality, from the topography of their former abode, and from the death of the first who was attacked with the fever.—But the protecting hand of Providence has shielded them, notwithstanding the want of the most proper medicines; for only two deaths have occurred among them, viz:—one by a chronic affection of the liver, a boy about 14, named Charles, and the other a girl aged 13, (Mary McKigh).

“You will see by the above, that the mortality little exceeds that experienced in the most healthy countries of the world.—Had these people been transported to England, or any other

European soil, the probability is that the number lost would fully equal the within."

In another letter, Dr. Todsen writes—

"The number of deaths among the Southampton people, though (I assert it confidently) less than if they had remained in Virginia, is rather greater than that of other emigrants, owing to their condition. I have no doubt now, that even emigrants from the North, if they are placed and provided for in a proper manner, may, with few exceptions, be carried safely through the fever, and enjoy the same health as in the United States."

In another letter, Dr. Todsen writes—

"Hannah Killum, a member of the Society of Friends from England, has been here, and taken much pains in the improvement of the preceptors and their pupils. She is a very benevolent and interesting woman."

Extracts of a letter from Lieut. Commandant Benjamin Page, Jr., dated "United States Schooner Boxer, off Cape Mesurado, 9th April, 1832," addressed to the Secretary of the Navy.

'I have the honour to inform you by the Brig Berthia, of our safe arrival at this place on the 5th inst.

'After getting soundings westward for Cape Mount. About that point we could see nothing of any vessel of suspicious appearance, or answering the description we had of Rayman's Brigantine, which vessel you informed me took and destroyed the Colonial Schooner, commanded by Capt. Thompson, of whom I learn, since my arrival, no satisfactory information has been obtained. It is however, reported, and the report is believed, that he has been taken to Cuba, where the Brigantine is said to belong, merely to keep him out of the way as long as possible, as he is represented as a vigilant officer, and well known, and dreaded along the coast, by such as Rayman, who has, it is believed taken his departure, the French and English Cruisers (seven in number) being very vigilant.

'As you directed, I have furnished the Colony with what we could spare, of the articles we had on board, which they stood in need of. For your liberal instructions to me on this head, the Governor requests me to tender you in the name of the Colony,

his grateful acknowledgments. We have received from them all that attention and kindness for which they have been given credit by preceding visitors. They have lately been called to act in the field, against a combination of the Dey and Gurrah Kings.—It seems that some of the slaves of these Kings, when about to be sold to the Spaniards at the Gallinas, ran away and took shelter amongst the recaptured Africans, who are settled about two miles from Caldwell, on the Stockton River; and that a son of King Brumley, was sent down to demand them at Monrovia, but the Governor could not treat with him with any safety, as from his general character, his statements could not be depended upon; he was however told that if the King himself would visit the Colony, he would find no obstacle to a fair adjustment.

‘On the return of the young man, King Brumley suddenly died, and his successor commenced aggressions without delay, by seizing our Colonists, depriving them of their property, and even liberty, and cruelly wounding some of the recaptured Africans, at the same time making hostile movements towards the upper Colonies, Caldwell and Millsburg.

‘Upon remonstrance being made at their proceedings, they tore up the letters, and declared that if the Colonists did not meet them in the field, in three days, they would destroy the upper settlements; viz: Caldwell, about N. N. E., distant nine miles, and Millsburg, N. E. by E., distant about twenty-four miles from Monrovia.

‘In this serious state of things, part of the forces of the Colony were marched to Brumley’s Town. It was found that the natives had left that place, and had assembled at a fortified town about ten miles further inland. Towards this place the Colonists marched, armed with muskets and a field piece. On their arrival, they had a battle, which resulted in the capture of the town. One colonist was killed, James Thompson, and three wounded, one severely and two slightly. It is said, fifteen of the natives were killed, and a number wounded. After their flight, they sent messengers to sue for peace.

‘On receiving assurance that they would be treated on equitable terms, the Kings came down, and have entered into a treaty highly advantageous to the Colonists. Thus peace and tranquillity

ty have been entirely restored. Trade is again resuming its usual course.

'Another deputation has arrived since we have been here, proposing a junction, in addition to the Kingdoms of the Mumba and Queah countries already in connection with the Colony.—And Boatswain, the most powerful, and intelligent, of the Kings of this section of Western Africa, still remains as he has ever been, their firm and efficient friend;—having declared that if the Dey Kings ever trespass again, he himself, would attend to the task of putting them in order.

'A trading caravan from his country is now here, besides the Queah deputation.

'There are six vessels laying in the harbour, and arrangements are making to establish another settlement at Cape Mount; so that every thing looks encouraging. Between that cape and this place, all along the sea shore, many inoffensive old men, women, and weakly persons, belonging to the different inland Kingdoms, are living in thick settlements, and are engaged in making salt: which is carried inland, about one hundred and twenty miles by them, and exchanged for ivory and other produce, which brings them at the Colony, at the rate of one dollar for every gallon of salt. I mention this, in order to point out an error, which has been fallen into by some, in supposing that salt is a good article of commerce here. This is not the case, as foreign salt has been offered and rejected at forty cents per bushel. The Liverpool traders sometimes take it in as ballast, and carry it down to leeward, to the River Cameroons. But no other than native salt, is encouraged by the interior natives, hereabouts, as they are jealous of encroachments upon this means of livelihood for their old and weakly.

'This subject is somewhat connected with the commerce of this country; concerning the condition and prospects of which, you have directed me to report particularly. It is not as extensive as that of the coast at large, as all vessels passing by, do not anchor, but still it is in a flourishing state. I have conversed with the most intelligent and have taken some time to look round for myself. When I say that it is in a thriving state, I do not wish to be understood to mean that it is now or ever can be in

such a state, independent of an industrious and persevering yeomanry.

‘There appears to be several kinds of soil in the vicinity. To the South-West of the town, close by, there is a large tract of excellent coffee land, the wild produce of which, has been esteemed for its flavor as highly as that of the Java coffee. Cultivation will somewhat improve it, and a single individual is now setting out a plantation of twenty thousand coffee trees, which is expected to be completed by May.

‘Another quality of soil is that of Bushrod Island, which I understand is very similar in its location and formation to those lands on the coast of Georgia, where Sea Island cotton is raised. And another to the North and East of the Island is a large and rich tract of land, suitable for raising sugar cane, rice, indigo, Indian corn and tobacco. These locations are close around the settlement, and this, I am informed, is the general quality of the soil of all this section of the western coast, a little removed from the sea.

‘When it is taken into consideration, that such valuable articles of trade, as have been enumerated, can be cultivated at an expense of about five bars or one dollar and fifty cents a month; (five cents per day)—and sufficient rice for the daily subsistence of each native employed;—that these natives do not work like slaves, but are a strong laborious people, who might be brought out of their habit, of giving up labour after the farming season is over, and employing their time in singing and dancing:—and that these articles are in demand in our country, and in Europe; there can be but one inference drawn, and that is, that in proportion as an industrious farming interest is established which is disposed for agriculture and its peaceful pursuits, the commerce of the colony will flourish and keep pace with its exertions.

‘There are several enterprising merchants here. But at present, they can do all, and even more than the business of the Colony; as they attend to some commission business, for houses both in Europe and in the United States. It is not however a favourable spot for small store keepers, and wandering pedlars, who, I am told, generally become stript of what they may have got; and in wandering about in the interior for small traffic, disgust the natives by their immoralities, and thus create difficul-

ties, and disturbances, which sometimes have resulted in their imprisonment, and a demand of ransom money. It is now pretty well understood here, that in general such persons only live and thrive as are willing to settle down on a farm, there to enjoy the fruit of their labour, and to dispose of the surplus to those very few traders which are necessary for the present state of things. And all those who, deceived by the Ethiopian notions which have been put abroad by some, expect success by any other means, than those of industry, perseverance and sobriety, certainly sink; and unless assisted by charity, until they can get into the performance of their proper work, would finally starve. As a little specimen of what might be done by the farmer, it might be quoted; that a colonist at the upper settlement, [Caldwell,] at the junction of St. Pauls and Stockton rivers, of the name of Jonathan James, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, has raised, spun and wove cotton enough, to clothe a considerable family.

'With regard to imports, &c. I suppose the following statement to be pretty nearly correct.

Amount of exports the last year,	-	-	-	\$ 120,000	From
Amount of imports the last year,	-	-	-	80,000	and
From April 1831, to do 1832.	-	-	-		to

America, France and England.

'The number of colonists are now about twenty-seven hundred, amongst which there are four or five merchants of note.

'I have inquired as to the state of health of the Colony. The report has been favourable, and I am credibly informed, that Dr. Todsen, the resident physician at Caldwell, loses hardly, in the proportion of four out of every hundred of those who are taken with the country fever, through which ordeal, all have sooner or later to pass.

'I have visited both the day and Sabbath Schools, and was pleased with the appearance of things; several of the children did themselves much credit.

'With all the advantages that have been enumerated, it would be natural to expect to hear of the general contentment of the inhabitants, and so far as my personal observation has gone, I have indeed found this to be the case.

'There have been some exceptions; but they are found amongst characters, who would be dissatisfied in any situation. Here,

as well as elsewhere, the contentment of the inhabitants, may be measured by their morality, industry and sobriety.

‘As there does not appear to be any necessity for our remaining longer at the Cape; and as we have taken a look off Cape Mount, we shall as soon as we have filled up our water, pass down the coast, probably as far as Cape Palmas, and then stretch over to the westward, with the South East trades, towards the North Coast of Brazil, according to your orders.’



REPORTS OF AGENTS.

The Rev. J. N. Danforth writes, under date of

Boston, July 7th, 1832.

Dear Sir: The past month has been chiefly spent in preparations for the Fourth of July. From inadvertence, rather than from a want of interest in the cause, many of the churches in New England, have not taken up collections on that day, so interesting in the annals of our history. I therefore prepared a circular, addressed to the clergymen of all denominations in this commonwealth, which was issued under the direction of the Directors of the Massachusetts Society, signed by its President, Hon. Samuel Lathrop, and countersigned by myself. The circular was accompanied with hints of facts, and topics for a colonization sermon or address. At the same time letters were written to the Societies in the other States of New England, Rhode Island excepted, which has no State Society, or to their Secretaries or Agents, urging the importance of prompt and vigorous action at this season of the year. A general address was also published, adapted to the limits of the District, assigned to me, setting forth the promising prospects and urgent wants of your Society.

I have no hesitation in saying that the people of New England will come up to this work as rapidly and efficiently as will satisfy the just expectations of the Society. Upon this question they will consult their judgment, which upon great points of public enterprise, has been correct and unchanged. It is true that the District which falls under my care, has done great things for the cause of benevolence in other forms; more, probably than all the rest of the Union; it is therefore true that an immense weight of responsibility and expense, rests upon its inhabitants, for the successful prosecution of these plans. They, therefore, expect the South to take the lead in a matter which the South has originated, and which is intended and adapted especially for the benefit of the South, while the whole country cannot but have a profound interest in its successful issue. They do not approve the crude and fantastic notions of a few radicals or ultras, which exist among them, who undertake, not only

to judge what the South must do, but to do it for them. It is, doubtless, the generous sentiments of hearts in love with liberty, that actuate some of those who push the anti-slavery doctrines to their fullest extent, but their impracticability is too glaring to deceive the mass of the cool, candid, and well-informed of the community. I am fully confirmed in this belief, not only from my knowledge of the New England character, but from frequent conversations with distinguished, and intelligent men, among whom, I may name the Governor of this commonwealth, eminent and influential editors, and clergymen. Frequent opportunities of intercourse with the latter class of citizens, occurred at the meeting of the State Pastoral Association here in May, and of the General Association a few days ago at Northampton, one hundred miles from this place. During this visit, the warmest good wishes were personally expressed to me, for the prosperity of our great cause, the regeneration of Africa, and the success of missions on that continent. I was urged to visit their respective districts, and plead our case. My address and statements, were listened to with much apparent intensity of interest. A member offered the following resolution.

“Resolved, That the Association are deeply impressed with the high importance of the objects and claims of the American Colonization Society, as it regards the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa—the extension of the lights of liberty and christianity, over that vast continent, and the exemption of our own country from the evils of slavery; and, therefore, that this body earnestly recommend that philanthropic institution, to the more fervent prayers, and more efficient patronage of the christian public.” In the spirit of this resolution, is the sentiment of the people formed, for while they think independently, they have seldom reason to differ from their spiritual guides in the judgment formed of great benevolent enterprises.

On my way to Northampton, I spent three days in Worcester, a flourishing inland town, the residence of the Governor. I explained the objects, motives, and results of the Society's operations, in three different churches—the Unitarian, and the first and second Congregational. There is an efficient Auxiliary County Society, in the County of Worcester, which raised last year five hundred dollars. From Northampton, I proceeded along the right bank of the Connecticut river towards the South, delivering addresses at Southampton, West Springfield, and Springfield. There is an Auxiliary in this county (Hamden,) the first Colonization Society, I believe, formed in the State. It may be expected, from the vigorous and enterprising character, and christian spirit of Springfield, and the surrounding towns, to do much for the wants of suffering Africa. They gave me a handsome collection at Springfield, and will repeat it, probably, to-morrow.

Having complied with the request of the Massachusetts State Society to write and deliver a public address in this city, on the Fourth of July,

I hastened back to discharge that duty. Rev. Dr. Beecher also spoke on the occasion. The collection at the close of the services, was upwards of ninety dollars, which was paid over to the Treasurer of the State Society.

I have addressed the assembled Baptist churches in this city, and am sure you will meet with the hearty co-operation of these brethren, whose affection for our cause is as much invigorated, as it is softened by the remembrance of the precious martyrs they have given to it, who sleep amid the depths of the ocean or beneath the soil of Liberia.

A large congregation of various denominations assembled a few evenings ago, in Dr. Fay's church in Charlestown, to hear the Colonization cause advocated.

I have had meetings of conference with the Directors of the Massachusetts State Society, from time to time, to consult upon the best mode of advancing the cause in this State, and to mature plans for future operations. I have also furnished articles for the papers, the object of which has been to throw light upon the progress of the cause. The power of writing, is however, necessarily, much curtailed when an Agent is conscientiously obliged to travel, in order faithfully to fulfil his engagements.

The Rev. Charles Walker, Assistant Agent for the State of Vermont, reports under date of June 16, from Rutland, that he commenced his agency on the 22d May. As yet he has operated chiefly through the press. Mr. W. has attended two Associations of Ministers, addressed them on the subject of the great national contribution, July 4th. Most of the reverend clergy agree to preach on the subject, and all to take up collections. He was to meet three other Associations on the following week. Mr. W. says: "about ten days ago I started on a tour of about seventy miles, returning by a different route, and calling on all the ministers of different denominations on my way. I spent the Sabbath at Montpelier—I felt peculiarly desirous of making a public address at that place, as it is the seat of operations of our Vermont Colonization Society, and as a Mr. Johnson, Editor of the *Christian Soldier*, had recently been at that place and delivered an address against our society. He enlisted one of the newspapers of that village on his side. Excepting this, I could not discover that he exerted much influence." Mr. Walker was to continue his exertions on a more extensive scale.

A letter from Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, of Concord, informs me of the increasing interest, which New Hampshire manifests in colonization, and adds, "I believe if the subject was laid before the christian community fairly and judiciously, it would meet with general approbation and patronage. A gentleman is appointed to write and publish an address in the papers on the subject, previous to the Fourth of July."

In a letter received from Hon. Samuel Lathrop, President of the State Society, there is the following: "There is in my opinion, scarcely any object which can be presented to the consideration of the friends of hu-

manity and religion, which opens so wide a field of usefulness, and promises such abundant success."

A gentleman of this city, of peculiar qualifications, has, after much careful research, written a most valuable article on the American Colonization Society, which has just come out in the North American Review, and is worthy the special attention of the readers of the Repository.

I omitted to say that at a meeting of an ecclesiastical council in Hampshire county, (at Southampton,) I availed myself of a favourable opportunity to make the ministers present acquainted with our affairs.

By steady and faithful exertions in all parts of the country, great results, under the blessing of God, will be produced.

The Rev. Samuel A. Latta writes under date of

DELAWARE, OHIO, July 11, 1832.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—I embrace this opportunity to give you a brief sketch of my doings since I last wrote.

Lectures have been delivered in all the places hereafter named, and in some that will not be named.

In Wilmington, Clinton county—received \$7, formed a Society called the Wilmington Colonization Society. Amount of subscription sixteen dollars.

In Hillsborough, Highland county—received \$7 31, and added several members to the Society.

In Greenfield—received \$2 50—formed a Society; amount of subscription not known.

In Chillicothe, Ross county—received \$33 25—formed a Society called the Chillicothe Colonization Society; amount of subscription \$44 50.

In Circlesville, Pickaway county—received 12 37; formed a Society called the Circlesville Colonization Society; amount of subscription 30 50. Officers.—Rev. W. Barton, *President*. G. W. Doane, *Vice-President*.—Wm. B. Thrall, *Secretary*. Wm. McArthur, *Treasurer*.

In Lancaster, Fairfield county—received 16 26—also of the Treasurer (Mr. Grubb), 20 75. There had been a large Society formed in this place in 1830, by Robert Finley, Esq. but as the papers of the Society had been lost, it became necessary to form a new one, which was done. Number of members, 98—amount of subscription \$66.

In Summerset, Perry county—received \$7 72, formed a Society, called the Summerset Colonization Society—amount of subscription, \$20. Officers.—Rev. S. Hamilton, *President*. Hon. C. C. Hood, *Vice-President*. M. Horton, *Secretary*. J. Noles, *Treasurer*.

In Zanesville, Muskingum county—received \$51 50—added 156 members to the Society. Amount of subscription \$100.

In Cambridge, Guernsey county—received \$7 17—formed a Society called the Guernsey Colonization Society—amount of subscription \$25.

In St. Clairsville, Belmont county—received of the Treasurer \$18 12½.

In Steubenville, Jefferson county—received \$16 75—added several members to the Society.

My proceedings at New Lisbon and Mansfield I cannot now give, as I have lost the papers containing the amount received; but as I can obtain the information by writing to those places, it will be furnished in my next report. In Saloni, Columbiana county, received \$1, and in Canton, Stark county, \$3, 50.

In Wooster, Wayne county—received \$27 14—formed a Society called the Wooster Colonization Society. Number of members 179; amount of subscription \$95 82. Officers.—E. Avery, *President*. L. Cox, H. Bissell, *Vice-Presidents*. L. Quinby, *Secretary*. William McComb, *Treasurer*. J. Sloane, J. Clingan, J. McCurdy, Rev. H. O. Sheldon, and Wm. Larwell, *Managers*.

In Mount Vernon, Knox county, I received \$6 10; formed a Society called the Mount Vernon Colonization Society. Number of members, 67; amount of subscription \$32. Officers.—H. P. Curtis, *President*. L. Freeman, William Burgess, *Vice-Presidents*. C. Delimo, *Secretary*. Dr. Brooks, *Treasurer*. E. Miller, J. L. Young, T. G. Plummer, *Managers*.

In Newark, Licking county—received \$6 10; also, of the Treasurer of the Licking county Colonization Society \$11, and added several members to the Society; amount of subscription not known.

In Granville, Licking county—received of the Treasurer, Doctor Bancroft, \$58 48—added 160 members to the Society; amount of subscription \$90. This Society is now auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and is composed of more than three hundred members.

N. B.—All the above Societies are auxiliary to the Parent Institution.



EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

From a Student at a Theological Seminary.

Letters similar to the one which we here publish, have been received from two other young gentlemen, who are at different Institutions, and who, at the time they wrote, were ignorant of each other's views, as well as of those of the writer of this letter. We mention this, to show the missionary spirit which seems to be awakening in behalf of Africa.

I have given myself to the cause of missions, and prefer Africa as the field for my labours. I am aware that the American Board of Missions have not as yet established a mission there; but surely they will soon deem it practicable. One reason why they have not, has been the difficulty of obtaining young men. But pioneers there must be in every enterprise—and has not the time come, when a Mission station in Liberia would receive the full support of Christians, and the immediate blessing of God? Surely God has blessed the Colony; and in some of the

recent movements of His providence here and there, I think I can see the incipient beginnings of those speedy triumphs of the Gospel, which have blessed the Sandwich Islands. I think the safety of the Colony demands a high tone of moral feeling; it needs to pervade the Colonists, so that it may pervade all their laws and institutions, and make that Colony to Africa what New England has been to this country. Every thing now is in its infancy; and if ever Christianity is to lay deep her foundations on those shores, it is now. There must be an elevating and saving influence there, to meet, not only the wants of benighted Africa, but of those who go there to seek an asylum. My object in writing to you is to get your views on the subject, and to let you know my intentions. I am now connected with the Theological School of Yale College, and shall finish my course this summer. I shall be ready to go this fall, or next spring, if it shall be thought expedient to send me there. I do not wish to go there, and *rashly die*; but I shall go, expecting to do *quickly*, what my hands find to do; and if I can do in three years there, what I might be thirty in doing here, is it not Christian policy to go? I think it is in as much as the chance of twenty-seven years of heavenly glory and blessedness, is more politic, than the same time spent in this dying world. One object, and a grand one with me, is to establish a high school in the Colony, answering to our country academies for the present, though eventually to become the college of the Colony and of Africa. This will suit the minds of many who were rather fastidious about the establishment of one here, and the minds of the community generally. The Colonists want something of this kind, and the natives.—By the delivery of addresses, &c. I think I could obtain funds sufficient for the erection of buildings, purchasing of school books, library, and every thing necessary to the establishment of such a school. There are those here, and I have no doubt that there are those in other Seminaries, that are willing to devote their lives to such an enterprise. Is not now the time for a moral movement—must there not be, to correspond with the mighty physical impulses which the cause of colonization is now receiving? As you are wholly unacquainted with me, I would refer you to Rev. John Crosby, one of your Agents, Messrs. Jocelyn, Bacon, and Dr. Taylor, of this city.

From a Gentleman in Connecticut.

Enclosed I have the pleasure to remit \$5 to the American Colonization Society, "from Ladies in Wethersfield Conn." This amount was collected in the same manner, as was a previous sum forwarded by me to Rev. Mr. Gurley, in a letter of the 22d Feb. last—viz. by contributions of 6 1-4 cents.

The plan, when first proposed to raise *one hundred dollars*, by such small means, appeared even to some good persons impossible—and the means (I am inclined to believe) contemptible—and it is true, the sum *asked* of each individual, was so small that it was made a plea for giving *nothing*. The present added to a former remittance makes the total \$117—thus in a gratifying manner verifying the expectations of friends, and not the fears of the indifferent. I am confident, Sir, had it been attempted to raise \$100, by subscriptions of \$1 each from the same individuals, the object, instead of being gained in two months, (November and December last,) would have been now unaccomplished.

A friend in Virginia, lately returned from England, having learned while there of a noble lady's attempting to raise £10,000 for a charitable object, by penny subscriptions, resolved that she would endeavor for a similar object, to raise \$100. On returning from the South last summer, I found the subject of slavery regarded with uncommon interest—no topic of a sectional nature elicited such inquiries from my friends as this. Just at the time when the Southampton tragedy had exhibited the legitimate fruits of ignorance and superstition, this topic, usually surrounded with terror, but now brightened tenfold, was discussed in a little circle of Ladies, with their characteristic zeal and benevolence—and they thought themselves disposed, were they in a situation requiring and permitting it, to instruct the colored population in the great truths of religion; and to meliorate their condition to the extent of their ability.

This, they knew, they could not do—and the question was asked, not what *will*, but what *can we* do. It was proposed to them to raise \$100 for your society. The proposition was adopted (nem. con.) and you have the result.

Excuse my prolixity, Sir, while I add a few words more.—You will see, Sir, there is a connexion in all the above plans—also the series diminishes; but, Sir, cannot this series, so nobly

commenced, be continued (I hope never to be finished) in a still more princely manner?

I find the contributions I sent from New Haven and Norwich averaged about 3-4 of a cent to each person, according to the last census of those towns. These efforts were by no means general. You are asking, Sir, through your Agents and friends for the hundreds and thousands; but why not take hold of, and apply that lever, which will, more surely than any other secure you, why may not I say *annually* \$100.000?

Sir, if 10,000,000 of free-born Americans contribute but one cent a piece, the work is done. Is it not most easy. Society or rather its operations are a system of levers; and not to go too far back, permit me to suggest that to raise a sum so desirable, a plan be matured, the editorial influence of the periodical press, of every name and party be secured—and they appeal simultaneously and repeatedly to a benevolent public opinion. The plan should provide for the immediate and persevering exertions of benevolent individuals as collectors; and I can but believe the sum would be raised, without any expense of Agents, &c. to the Society.

From a Gentleman in Powhatan County, Va.

At the last meeting of our Colonization Society, the Rev. Stephen Taylor, gave us a most excellent discourse. The society requested me to wait upon the Ladies of our county, and in half an hour, thirteen Ladies became members, and I trust that in a few months there will be more Ladies than Gentlemen in our society. I wish you to send me all the Journals and Tracts you can spare, and I will do my best to promote our great and glorious society. I have no doubt that twenty or thirty more Ladies will join us, and when the Ladies and Gentlemen unite in this object, we shall have a large Auxiliary Society in Powhatan.

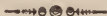
From a Gentleman in Fredericktown, Md.

Mr. Finley was in this place six or seven weeks ago, and addressed a large and respectable audience in the Methodist Episcopal Church. But one sentiment prevailed in regard to the address, and the manner in which it was delivered, and Mr. F. secured to himself the esteem, and for the object he had in view, the cordial approbation of the meeting. His address made a

greater impression, I believe, upon that part of the public who heard him, than any address ever delivered in Frederick county.

From a Gentleman in Lynchburg, Va.

On the evening of the 13th inst. we directed our Treasurer to remit you the money which we have on hand, say about \$95. We have numerous applications from slave holders in this and the adjoining county, to receive and send off their slaves. I am decidedly of opinion that with a short notice, a full cargo of unmitted slaves would be furnished from this part of Virginia.



LETTER FROM LONDON.

No gentleman, we presume, either in England or this country, is better able to form a correct judgment on the subject of African Colonization, than the writer of the following letter. He was introduced to our readers in the May number of our work for 1829, as intimately acquainted with the condition and prospects of Africa, having many years ago been Governor of the Sierra Leone Colony. We cannot but feel gratified by the liberal sentiments which he is pleased to express towards our Institution, and at the conviction which he feels of the connection between American principles and the hopes of successful efforts to establish civilization and the Christian Religion in Africa.

HAMPSTEAD, MIDDLESEX, June 6, 1832.

SIR:—I take the opportunity of Mr. Elliott Cresson's being on the point of sending a packet to America, to thank you for the favour done me by the introduction to that gentleman in your letter of the 9th April, 1831. I hope, and indeed am confident, that the effect he has produced in this country has been considerable, and will be lasting. If it has not been, in all respects, so great as his ardent disposition would have led him to desire, it may fairly be referred to the existence of many prejudices, and, I fear, some interest, in quarters whence he might reasonably have looked for support in the place of opposition.—But in all cases of this kind, the great object is to get the seed sown; and when that is once accomplished, it fails not to spring up at times and places which baffle the calculations of either friends or enemies.

Feeling the strongest conviction that the introduction of American principles of equality and freedom is all that is wanting to enable an offset from civilized nations to make rapid progress on the continent of Africa, and knowing, from personal and official knowledge, that the prevalence of contrary maxims of government has been the manifest and palpable cause of the failure of extensive plans in the hands of European nations, it is scarcely

necessary for me to say that any effort of mine will at all times be at the service of the American Colonization Society, in their endeavours to promote their just and magnificent undertaking.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

T. PENORET THOMPSON.

R. R. GURLEY, Esq. *Sec. A. C. S.*



MUNIFICENT DONATION FOR ESTABLISHING A HIGH SCHOOL IN LIBERIA.

We rejoice that Divine Providence has put it into the heart of the writer of the following letter, to lay the foundation of a literary institution in Liberia. Others will add to the fund now appropriated, and the College thus established will prove to Africa a sight of wisdom and virtue, through all future ages.

NEW YORK, June 7th, 1832.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 21st ult. in which you propose that I should devote a part of the sum I intend giving to the Col. Society, to pay the expenses of distributing circulars, reports, &c.—I am aware that it is highly important to disseminate information in this way, still I have been lead to think, that the establishment of a High School in the Colony, is of still greater importance—and the more I reflect upon it, the more I am convinced that some institution of the kind, is essential to the welfare of the Colony. I have, therefore, come to the decision, not only to devote the whole sum, mentioned in my former letter to this object, but to increase it to Two Thousand Dollars, which I propose to have invested, in some safe and productive fund, and the interest applied, annually, towards defraying the expenses of a High School in the Colony of Liberia.

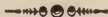
Should the Managers, not think it expedient to commence the school immediately, the interest arising from the above fund, to be added to the capital, and so to be continued, until it shall be deemed advisable to apply the income, to defray the expenses of the school. Should the Society think proper to accept of this donation for the object proposed, it may consider me obligated for the amount mentioned, (Two Thousand Dollars) on which I will pay interest to the Society at 6 per cent. per annum, until it shall be invested as proposed. I shall be happy to receive the opinion of the Managers in relation to the mode of investing the donation.

The plan of instruction can be settled between the Managers

and myself, and upon this point it would probably be useful to have the opinion of the Society's Agents in the Colony. There are several reasons which have lead me to think, that the permanent investment of this sum, and an annual application of the interest arising from it, to the support of the school, will be more likely to effect the object intended, than to devote the whole capital at once to this purpose.

Should the income at first be inadequate to the expenses of such an institution, others, knowing that a fund for this object existed, might if they believe it to be a useful institution, be induced to contribute to it, and the colonists themselves, finding that a portion of the expenses of such an establishment was provided for, might and probably would, be disposed to contribute a part or the whole of the balance from their own resources. I shall be happy to learn that the above proposition meets the approbation of yourself and the Managers. Yours very truly,

HENRY SHELDON.



INTELLIGENCE.

R. S. FINLEY.—A paper in Fredericktown, Md. speaks in the following language of his address in that place.

In common with a large portion of our fellow-citizens, we had the good fortune to be present, on Sunday last, at the delivery of an address, in the Methodist Church, by R. S. FINLEY, Esq. the Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society. It has rarely, we might say never, fallen to our lot, to listen to a discourse which enlisted, in an equal degree, our feelings and our approbation. The elocution of Mr. Finley, though perfectly unimpassioned, is so chaste and judicious—his subject is so grand, magnificent and commanding—his enthusiasm is so well tempered and yet so earnest—that it is impossible to listen to him without participating in his emotions. He sketched, in a brief and perspicuous manner, the outlines of the great scheme of benevolence of which he is the Agent—enforced its claims upon the universal support of Americans, with touching eloquence and convincing reasoning—and affected even to tears not only the objects of his solicitude, but many who have no personal interest in his plans. No judgment that was capable of independent action; no heart alive to the influences of benevolence could withstand his moving and pathetic appeals. Far as Mr. Finley is in the van of public sentiment and public resolve, they will soon overtake him. The arguments that he uses, enforced by the eloquence that he can command, must ensure the success of the enterprise in which he has embarked.

REV. H. B. BASCOM.—A writer in the Republican Banner, published at Williamsport, Washington county, Md. thus speaks of the efforts of this Gentleman in behalf of the Society.

The Rev. Mr. Bascom, Agent of the American Colonization Society, by request of many of our citizens, delivered an address in the Presbyterian Church in this place, in favor of the Society, on Sunday morning last. The address was preceded and followed by appropriate religious exercises. A collection to the amount of \$27 60 was taken up at the conclusion of the service. On the same evening, he delivered an interesting discourse on the resurrection of Christ, in the Methodist Church; on this occasion a collection for the Colonization Society was taken up amounting to \$15 and some cents.

This gentleman has for several years devoted his time and attention to promote

the cause of Colonization, acting as general Agent of the Society; and by his address and indefatigable industry and perseverance, has been instrumental in forming numerous auxiliary societies, and has made considerable collections of money to accomplish the designs of this benevolent institution.

His address was listened to with that profound silence and attention, which were due to one of the most accomplished orators and eloquent men of our country; and on this occasion, he did not impair his well-earned fame; he was animated by his subject, and as he advanced, gave way to a torrent of impassioned eloquence, which carried his hearers irresistibly with him. When he delineated the horrors of the slave trade, and denounced the vengeance of heaven on those who outraged every moral obligation, and prostrated humanity at the shrine of avarice—he predicted, that in less than a quarter of a century, this traffic would be terminated. The daring pirates would find the coast of Africa “bristling with spears, the clouds darkened with arrows, and the thunders of artillery would drive them back in dismay from the scene of their wretched trade.”

The gallery was crowded with the people of colour, on whom the speaker appears also, to have made the most favorable impression. At the close of the services, they came forward with their mite to the funds of the Society, and in the sincerity of their hearts, and as evidence of their friendly regard, were heard to say “God bless the man.”—This concise but emphatic and comprehensive declaration, may be considered as the most acceptable tribute they could make to the eloquence of Africa’s friend and advocate; and no doubt this benediction will be reiterated by thousands of grateful hearts, long after the eloquent defender of Africa shall have gone “to that bourne whence no traveller returns;” and in that world “where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest,” the redeemed of Ethiopia shall mingle their adorations before the Throne of the Eternal, with him who now sympathises with their wrongs, and makes the most earnest and eloquent appeals to our sympathies in their behalf.

The Society has been fortunate in availing itself of the services of this talented gentleman, who, to the zeal and industry, which should distinguish the Agent, adds the graces of the accomplished orator. The blessing of Heaven attends the Society, and there can now no rational doubt be entertained of the complete success of the colonization of the free people of colour, and the realization of the most sanguine anticipations of the friends of this excellent institution. M.



PLANS OF THE BOARD.

It is the purpose of the Managers to despatch three, and perhaps four expeditions for the Colony before winter, should their expectations in regard to funds be realized. It is hoped that one will sail from Norfolk in the month of September, and two others (one from Charleston, the other from New Orleans) in October and November. It is expected that an expedition will also be fitted out from Maryland.



ESSAYS OF MATTHEW CAREY ON COLONIZATION.

We have received a copy of the Fourth Edition (stereotyped) of this excellent Pamphlet. It contains much more matter than the former editions, and cannot fail, if widely circulated, greatly to advance the cause to which the benevolent Author is so strongly attached. We hope every Auxiliary in the country will supply itself (the price being but \$5 per hundred) with several hundred copies. The Managers of the New York Colonization Society thus recommend it.

The Pamphlet of Mr. Carey, is one of the most valuable publications which has yet appeared on the subject of African Colonization. It contains, written in a very small compass, much valuable information in relation to Africa, to the slave trade: the condition and prospects of the coloured people of the United States, and the necessity and advantages of removing them to the land of their ancestors. The Managers of the New York State Colonization Society recommend the procuring of some copies of this excellent work for distribution, especially as it is offered at a very cheap rate.

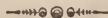
H. BLEECKER,
B. T. BUTLER,
JNO. T. NORTON, } *Managers.*

Albany, July 3d, 1832.

DELIGHTFUL CHARITY.

A distinguished Female Friend of the Society, writes under date of July 27th, 1832.

"The young Ladies of my Seminary have formed themselves into a working society, to be called the "Liberian Free School Society," which they have engaged to branch out, in all their neighborhoods. The product of their industry to be transmitted to you for your appropriation. I herewith transmit you the first payment \$10, which I know you will have pleasure in receiving. It would give me pleasure to see you, and talk over all things relating to this all-absorbing interest."



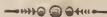
LEGACIES FOR THE SOCIETY.

Our Readers will see that two legacies are acknowledged in this number. What humane and pious heart would not in the very prospect of death, rejoice to perform a deed which should bless the miserable long after it had ceased to beat.



CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ENGLAND.

Our list of donations will show the highly esteemed Agent of this Society in England, has transmitted £500 sterling, received in various donations to the cause from the Friends of Africa in England. Such liberality, we trust, will receive its reward from God.



DEPARTURE OF THE BRIG AMERICAN.

This vessel sailed last week from Norfolk with 127 emigrants—88 from North Carolina, 15 from Frederick county, Va. (manumitted by Mrs. Ann R. Page,) 12 from Washington city, and the remainder from Norfolk, Va. The Society of Friends in Philadelphia, have contributed most liberally towards this expedition, probably about \$2700. The master of the American, is Capt. Abels, who a few months since visited the Colony, in the Margaret Mercer, and whose interesting letter in regard to it, has been given to the public.



CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from the 23d of May, to the 28th of July, 1832.

Hugh D. King, Agent for the Society at Knoxville, Tenn. as follows:		
Mr. Berry, Treasurer Colonization Soc at Maysville	25	
Treasurer Auxiliary Society at Kingsport,	9	
H. D. King himself,	1	35
A. Van Sinderen, Esq. of N. Y. from a friend, to constitute the Rev. Mr. Fullerton of Hagerstown, a life member,		30
Ladies in Wethersfield, Conn. per Oliver P. Hubbard, of Yale College—in the same manner as was a previous sum remitted to Rev. Mr. Gurley on the 25th Feb. last by contribution of 6¼ cents,		5
A friend in Marietta, Ohio, per Hon. Wm. W. Irwin,		20
Moses Allen of New York, as follows—		
From Rev. Cyrus Gilderslee, Bloomfield, N. Y.	\$150	
Rev N. Gould, Maine, Broome co. N. J.	3	153
Collection in 2d congregational church, St. Johnsbury, Vt. per Luther Clark.		20
Hon. G. Duval of Maryland, 9 years annual subscription, at \$5 per annum, to March 18, 1832, from March 18, 1823,		45

Gerrit Smith, Esq. of the State of New York as follows—		
Contribution of Ref Dutch ch. Madison county, N Y ...	\$10	
Donation from Miss A Wickham, Peterboro, New York	5	15
Jacob T Towson of Williamsport, Md. his 2d instalment on plan of Gerrit Smith,		100
Gerard Ralston, Esq of Philadelphia, as follows—		
Thomas Thuvell of Philadelphia	\$10	
John Vaughan of ditto	5	
John Harned of ditto	5	
Gerard Ralston of ditto	50	
Mrs G Knox of Bellfont, Centre county	5	
Cash in small donations collected at Musical Fund Society's Hall	15	
A friend to the cause	5	95
Pres Cong of Mount Prospect, Washington co. Pa. Rev David Harvey, Pastor, per Hon T M T McKinnon		5
Pa Colonization Society; per G Ralston, Treasurer		1200
E Bacchus, Esq. his payment on the plan of G Smith, Esq		100
G P Disosway, agent in N York		
A Lady from the South	\$1	
Collection July 4th. 1830, in the Methodist Ep ch Norwalk, Conn. by Rev N Wilcox	10	25
Collection ditto at Cambleton, N Y	2	
ditto at Bath, Connecticut	2	61
Collection 4th July, 1831, Methodist Ep church Poughkeepsie, N Y. Rev William Thatcher	13	77
Collection in Methodist Ep ch. Peekskill N Y by Rev I B Matthias	6	75
Collection in Methodist Ep ch. White Plains, N Y by Rev Daniel De Vinne	11	
Collection Methodist Ep ch. Rye, New York, by Rev J N Smith	6	
Collection in Methodist Ep ch at King-street, N Y by Rev E Washburn ..	2	20
Collection in Methodist Ep ch. Bridgetown, N J by the Rev William A Wiggins	9	25
Collection in Methodist Ep ch. Newburg, N Y by the Rev S L Stillman,	10	
Collection in Methodist Ep ch. Norwalk, Conn in that neighborhood by Rev A Day	17	95
Collection in a Sunday School Hadly Mass	6	
	98	22
Deduct postage and discount on money	1	09
Collection by Rev Robt Cathcart, York, Pa		10
do by Rev T Love in Redclay creek and Lower Brandywine churches, of Loveville, Delaware		9
Collection by Rev John G Hamner in his Presbyterian ch Fredericktown Maryland		25
Collection by Rev D Beers in Presbyterian congregation in Southampton, Long Island, New York		18
Collection in Rev Mr Post's church, Washington, D C ...		38 70
Robt Hanna of Cadiz, Ohio, per Hon H H Leavitt		30
Danl Baldwin, Treasurer Vt Col Soc. per Hon S Prentiss ...		40
Thomas P Wilson Rockville Maryland		20

Collection St Johns ch. Washington, D C. Rev W Hawley	15	89
do in 1st cong soc Thetford, Vt per Rev E G Babcock	8	
do in Rev Mr Noble's 4th Presbyterian ch. Washington	8	69
Treasurer West Union Aux Soc. per Hon W Russell	15	81
Collection by Rev John Meek of the Methodist Episcopal church, West Union, Ohio, per Hon W Russell	9	
Collection in Fairfax meeting house, Va. per John Duly	4	54
do Rev John Crosby, Agent for the Am Col Society	160	
Monthly Concert collection 1st Monday in July, at Hartford Connecticut, per Rev J A Linsley	10	
Richard Harrison of Washington, D C. a donation	10	
Proceeds of £500 sterling placed by E Cresson with T Wiggins, London, and accounted for by A and G Ralston, Phil'a	2429	19
Collection at Union Meeting of Sabbath school teachers and scholars 4th July in Presbyterian church, Georgetown, D C		
Rev Dr Balch's, per John S Nevius	25	46
Female Aux Col Soc of Georgetown, per Mrs Sarah Kurtz, Tr	56	02
Collection by Rev William Fuller in the Presbyterian ch Southold, Long Island, New York	5	
Champlain, Clinton co. N Y. Benevolent Soc for the purpose of making their minister Rev Ezra D Kenny a life member, per S Hubbell	30	
Collection by the Rev Wm O Stratton from Sabbath school scholars, Canfield, Trumbull co Ohio, per Hon E Whittlesy	10	
Collection Presbyterian ch. Columbia, Pa. per J McKissick	9	
Proceeds of a legacy in full of \$500 by J B Lawrence, late of Salem, Mass. per A L Peirson and C Lawrence, Executors	317	31
Hon David Pots, Jr. of Pennsylvania. a donation	50	
Donation by Society of Rev W Pearce, Foxborough, Mass ..	4	
Collection by Rev Thomas Andros, Berkley, Massachusetts	10	
Daniel Moore, Tr Washington co. Pa. Aux Col Society, per Hon T M T McKennon, as follows—		
Collection by Rev Mr Elliott in Presbyterian ch Washington Pennsylvania	19	60
do by Rev J Waterman in Methodist Episcopal church, Washington, Pennsylvania	10	87
Sundry by the Treasurer	19	52
Hon Joseph H Crane as follows—		50
Collection on Sunday preceding 4 July in Presbyterian church, Dayton, Ohio	25	
Contributed Female Juvenile Soc. Dayton, Ohio	5	30
William Cairnes, Esq. Chenango, Pa. as follows—		
Donation to African Society	5	
Collection put into his hand from Slippery Rock	3	
Subscription to the African Repository	2	10
Collection by Rev Isaac N Candee in the Oxford Presbyterian church, New Jersey, per J Kinney, jr.	21	75
From Sunday school children of same congregation	3	25
Charticot Presbyterian congregation, Washington county, Pa. per Rev L F Leak of Cannonsburg, Pa. as follows—		25
Congregational collection	10	90
Donation of Craig Ritchie, Esq	10	
Two Sabbath schools in connexion with said congregation in aid of Sabbath schools in Liberia—viz. Charticot Sabbath school, J Coon, Superintendent	3	10
Amity do John P Holloway, Superintendent	1	25

Collections by Rev E H Field of Methodist Episcopal church, per G. W. Magee, as follows—			
do at Logan, Hockin county, Ohio.....	5	25	
do at Tarlton, Pickaway co. Ohio	4	75	— 10
Collection by Rev Dr Black in Reformed Presbyterian ch. Pittsburg, Pa. per J W Black, Pittsburg			53
Collection by the Rev Thos Creigh, pastor of West Conogochegue, Hagerstown, as follows—			
Collection in Presbyterian church Hagerstown ..	20	10	
Collection in Presbyterian church Upper West, per Jno Robertson	12	25	— 32 35
Collection by Rev Wm. P. McNight, in Methodist Ep. ch. Russelville, Ky. per W J Morton			20
Collection by Rev A Miller in Presbyterian congregation Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania			5
Collection by Rev E J Gillet, Jamestown, New York			14 50
Edward Links, Secretary, Bethel, Clermont co Ohio, Col Soc as follows, viz:			
Bethel Colonization Society	50		
Collection Rev J M Goshom, Bethel meeting house	4	50	
do by do at Bethel Village do	8	49	
Donation by Samuel Justice	2		— 65
Coll'n Rev G W Elliott Pres ch Mt Morris, Livingston co. N Y			10
Dr. John Ker of Natchez, Mississippi			100
John Gray, Esq Fredericksburg, Va. his 3d payment on plan of Gerrit Smith Esq			100
Collection by Rev Mr De Witt in Harrisburg, Pa. per Rev D Zacheus of same place	21	50	
Donation of an individual in same place, per Rev D Zaccheus	1	50	— 23
Collection taken in Presbyterian. ch Norfolk, 4th July, with some addition subsequently received, after an appropriate address by Rev S R Kollock pastor, per W Maxwell, Esq			100
do by Rev John Seward in Presbyterian ch. Aurora, Portage county, Ohio			10
do by Rev Isaac Bard, Greenville, Ky			6
do by Rev P W Lake of Ames, N Y. as follows—			
In Bowmans creek Baptist ch and congregation	8	76	
In Bowmans creek Union Monthly concert	7	24	
From Bowmans creek Female Benevolent Society	3		
Deduct retained by him to pay postage of \$1	19		18
Collection by G F Adams, Baptist ch Fredericksburg, Va			6 85
do by Rev L Fletcher of Great Valley, Chester co. Pa. in Baptist church			30
do by Rev Michael Osborne of Roanoke Bridge, Va. in the Briery Presbyterian church			15
do by Rev W T Smith in Baptist ch. Lexington, Ky per Joseph Fowler, Esq			10 53
Collection in Pres church, Winchester, Va. 4th July \$24	66		
said ch 4th July by Euphemian Society	7		— 31 66
by W P Walker, Congregational Soc Lenox, Mass			12
by Rev C Walker Cong Soc New Ipswich, N H.			17
by Rev. Samuel H Peckham, of Plaistow, in his Soc composed of Plaistow & N Parish, Haverhill,			7
Collection by Rev James Kay, in Unitarian congregation, Northumberland, and some subscriptions afterwards rec'd			11 62

A Truesdell, of Cincinnati, as follows:—

From Miss Louisa M C Taylor, of Clark county, Tenn		
Margaret E Rives, of Cincinnati, Ohio		
Mellissa B Parvin, do		
Esther F H Clair, do		
all pupils in Mr and Mrs Truesdell's Female Academy in Cincinnati, Ohio, who were entitled to medals, but preferred to appropriate the value thereof to the American Colonization Society	\$10	
Several Young Ladies of the same Academy ...	2 50	
A Truesdell, to pay postage of Letter, and for the Journal to be forwarded to the Ladies,	2 50	15
Collection in Presbyterian congregation Union Town, Pa in part per H Campbell,		10
by Rev Mr Nevins in 1st Presbyterian church, Baltimore, per Jno N Brown, Esq		81 75
by Rev Mr. Riley at Navy Yard, Washington, D C per Rev Mr Ryland,		7
by Rev Elisha M'Curdy in Presbyterian church at Briceland's Roads, Pa. per Hon Mr M'Kennon		25
by Rev Levi Parsons in Pres'n church, Marcellus, N Y. per S C Parker, Esq		9
Legacy from James Fergusson, late of Washington county, Maryland, per John Kennedy, Hugh Kennedy, and John M'Curdy, Executors of his last will,		500
Augusta county, Virginia, Col Society, per Joseph Cowan		100
Collection by Rev C Cooke, of Union Town, Fayette co. Pa		10
Aux Col Society of Jefferson co. Va. per Wm Brown, Esq.		200
Collection by Rev Wm Henry Foote, in part, Romney, Va		20
Collections by Rev J N Danforth, viz:		
Patterson, N J. in Dr Fisher's church,	\$27 03	
Passengers on Steamboat B Franklin, L I Sound.	17 03	
1st Baptist ch, Providence, R I. Rev Mr Pattison,	23 76½	
Richmond St (Mr Waterman's) do	30 12½	
A lady, enclosed in a letter,	1	
Mr. Chapin,	5	
Newport, R I (Rev Mr Beecher)	9	
Second Baptist church, Boston, Rev Mr Hague, .	45 78	
Old South, Worcester, Rev Mr Miller,	38 78½	
Southampton, Ms. (Rev Mr White's parish)	10 02	
Springfield, (Dr Osgood's)	52 61	
Deerfield, Rev T Clarke's church,	8 35	
Deduct not yet accounted for, \$18.49	268 49	250
Collection by Rev Henry M Kerr, of Rutherfordton, N C ..		5 25
Joseph Forman, donation, per do		75
I F Deadrick, of Jonesboro, Tennessee, as follow:		
Collected in Jonesboro, by the Rev Samuel Patton, ..	8 40	
at Urbanna, by do	2 40	
Washington county Aux Col Society,	5	
Postage off 75 cents—\$15 sent,	15 80	15
Collections in Gettysburg & Hill congs, per Rev J C M'Lean,		25
Some one in Philadelphia, (a counterfeit)		10
Collections by Rev Joseph Barr at Middle Octorara, Pa. ..	6 41	
at Leacock,	9 46	
Deduct not sent, 87 cents,	15 87	15

Rev C Kingsbury, of Mayhew, Creek nation, a collection at a family meeting, 22d Feb last, at which a few neighbours attended,	7	19
Abner Wesson of Chillicothe, Ohio,	6	
Collection by Rev H R Wilson in Pres ch. Shippensburg, Pa	10	
by Rev T Hood of Lewisburg, in Buffalo cong. Pa	10	
by Rev Jacob T Field, of Patterson, New Jersey,	5	
Connecticut State Colonization Society, per Seth Terry, Tr.	300	
Auxiliary Society of Lynchburg, Va. per G. Fletcher, Tr.	130	
J Williamson, of Roxboro, N C.—his yearly subscription 3 his subscription to Repository, 2—	5	
“The Liberian Free-school Society,” composed of Young Ladies at Miss M Mercer’s Seminary, at Cedar Park, Md—the proceeds of their industry,	10	
Collection by Rev S M’Farren, Pres ch. New Alexandria, Pa	15	
by Rev J C Breckenridge at Shellsburg, Pa	5	
Collection by Rev Jno Coulter of Tuscarora, Pa	23	
Subscription of John Patterson, Esq to Repository, 2—	25	
Collection at a meeting of the American Union & Methodist Union Sunday Scholars, Northumberland co. Pa. by J H Carter and Wm R Cleland,—handed by J B Rittenhouse,	6	65
Collection by Rev John Glenn, Agnew’s Mills, Pennsylvania	5	
by Rev Alonzo King, Northboro’, Massachusetts,	6	
Donation by John Pilson, Yancey’s Mills, Virginia,	3	
Gersham Hyde, of Portland, Maine, viz:		
S Teacham for 7th volume of Repository,	\$2	
T S Robie of Gorham, for vols 7 & 8 of Repository,	4	
Donation from a little girl in Bangor, Maine,	1	
Contribution in Portland, per Dea Henry Jackson,	40	34
Thomas C Upham, 2d payment on plan of G Smith,	100	
Contribution at North Yarmouth, in the congregations of Rev Messrs D-Shepley, C Hobart & John Butler	17	25
Contr’n. in society of Rev Perez Chapin, Pownal,	6	50
“ “ “ James Weston, Lebanon,	4	
“ “ “ Stephen Merrill, Biddeford,	4	
“ “ “ S Sewall, Sumner,	5	30
“ “ “ S Johnson, Saco,	11	60
“ “ “ C Marsh, Biddeford,	12	
“ “ “ D M Mitchell, Waldoboro,	10	39
“ “ “ Peter Nourse, Ellsworth,	15	75
“ “ “ J W Ellingwood, Bath,	23	
“ “ “ Wm Clark, Wells,	4	
“ “ “ Benj Rice, New Gloucester,	3	50
“ “ “ John Crosby, Castine,	43	25
From 1st Congl society, Bucksport, per Bliss Blodget,	20	25
Simon Greenleaf, Esq. Portland,	5	
Collected at a meeting of Fryeburg Temperance Society, per J Pierce, Esq. of Gorham,	14	33—347 46
From John P Davis, collection in Meadville, Pa.	21	29
do Sabbath School, do	4	41—25 70
Annual subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith by an Association of Gentlemen of Kenhawa county, Va. per A W Janvier,	100	
Coll’n by Rev H B Hookus, Lanesboro, Ms. per R Whitney,	11	

\$8,478 56

N. B. Rev. Mr. Crosby’s Report and some other interesting articles, we are compelled to postpone.

Page 138, for Hannah Kilhum, read Hannah Kilham.

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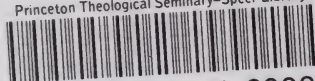
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